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Chapter 11- Jefferson Throughout the World, pp. 489-522

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International Role of Jefferson in Medical Education and Clinical Training

During most of the nineteenth century, Philadelphia was the medical center of the United States, which could boast of two rival but equally prestigious medical schools, Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania, while London and Paris had but one. Students arriving from out of town, out of state, or out of the country with intention of matriculating in Philadelphia often heard glowing reports of Jefferson Medical College. Such was the case of Samuel D. Gross who came to Philadelphia in 1826 with a letter of recommendation to the University of Pennsylvania from his preceptor, Dr. Swift of Easton, but who matriculated at Jefferson because of the reputation of Dr. George McClellan, its founder and Professor of Surgery. From the beginning, Jefferson has educated many students from foreign countries and in later years trained many foreign residents and fellows in clinical specialties and subspecialties. In return, Jefferson Alumni have gone to foreign shores to teach or provide medical care. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide data on the international contributions of Jefferson and some aspects of the careers of selected Alumni who have served with distinction abroad.

Medical Education of Foreign Students

With few exceptions, each graduating class of Jefferson Medical College has contained foreign students. Indeed, the very first class of 1826 listed John Graham from Ireland. Between 1826 and 1993, 534 foreign students from 66 countries graduated. In alphabetical order, the countries, the year of the first graduate from that country and the total number are listed as follows: Armenia, 1882, (5); Asia Minor, 1891, (4); Australia, 1882, (4); Austria, 1883, (3); Bahamas, 1991, (1); Belgium, 1873, (2); Bohemia, 1876, (1); Brazil, 1880, (8); Barbados, 1856, (2); Bermuda, 1990, (1); Burma, 1882, (2); Canada, 1829, (181); Corsica, 1857, (1); Costa Rica, 1869, (10); Central America, 1878, (8); Colombia, 1887, (3); China, 1890, (7); Cuba, 1830, (21); Denmark, 1920, (1); East Indies, 1847, (1); Egypt, 1896, (4); England, 1834, (21); Finland, 1897, (1); France, 1846, (7); Germany, 1838, (15); Greece, 1976, (1); Guiana, 1974, (2); Honduras, 1919, (3); Hong Kong, 1965, (7); Hungary, 1853, (2); India, 1875, (7); Iran, 1941, (3); Ireland, 1826, (22); Isle of Man, 1881, (1); Israel, 1991, (1); Italy, 1882, (4); Jamaica, 1883, (3); Japan, 1927, (4); Korea, 1931, (2); Malaysia, 1991, (1); Mauritius, 1884, (1); Mexico, 1867, (12); Nepal, 1992, (1); New Zealand, 1912, (1); Nicaragua, 1860, (12); Panama, 1920, (2); Persia, 1903, (1); Peru, 1926, (1); Philippines, 1918, (2); Prussia, 1839, (3); Puerto Rico, 1874, (73); Rhodesia, 1972, (1); Russia, 1886, (4); Scotland, 1839, (5); Siam, 1926, (1); Spain, 1889, (1); Sweden, 1868, (4); Switzerland, 1851, (2); Syria, 1881, (7); Turkey, 1854, (5); Thailand, 1962, (1); Uruguay, 1845, (2); Venezuela, 1973, (1); Vietnam, 1993, (1); Virgin Islands, 1828, (6); and West Indies, 1843, (7).

It must be understood that students were listed as "foreign" only when they were in this country on a temporary visa. If a student were on a permanent visa, even though a foreigner, he/she was listed as a U.S. resident. For this reason, Jefferson has trained many more foreign students than are listed above. The figures which are quoted are just to indicate the wide diversity of countries served.
and give some idea of the relative numbers. An accurate listing of those who returned to their native shores or became United States citizens is not available. Likewise, there are many students graduated as from the United States who may have returned to their native countries.

Residents and Fellows from Foreign Countries

The training of Residents in specialties started at Jefferson in 1937. It was not until after World War II and in the later 1940s that foreigners began to seek training as Residents and Fellows in the expanding specialties and subspecialties. In the ensuing decade their numbers escalated so that, by 1993, Jefferson had trained 576 Residents and Fellows from 63 foreign countries.

In comparing students from foreign countries versus residents and fellows from foreign countries, the figures for countries and numbers trained are quite similar, - namely 66 versus 63 countries, and 534 students versus 576 residents or fellows. The real difference lies in the span of years, - namely 167 for students and 44 for residents and fellows. It is apparent that many more foreigners seek postgraduate rather than undergraduate training at Jefferson, but the numbers are noteworthy in each category.

The foreign countries from which residents and fellows sought training at Jefferson are listed in alphabetical order with the numbers trained as follows: Argentina (13), Armenia (1), Australia (2), Austria (1), Bangladesh (2), Belgium (7), Brazil (8), Burma (3), Canada (22), Caribbean (1), Ceylon (2), Chile (4), China (5), Colombia (9), Costa Rica (1), Cuba (6), Dominican Republic (13), El Salvador (2), England (4), Equador (2), Egypt (3), France (4), Germany (15), Greece (10), Guatemala (2), Haiti (3), Holland (2), Honduras (1), Hungary (1), India (92), Indonesia (2), Iran (25), Ireland (3), Israel (7), Italy (19), Japan (22), Korea (33), Lebanon (12), Liberia (1), Mexico (18), Norway (1), Pakistan (18), Paraguay (1), Peru (5), Poland (9), Portugal (1), Philippines (48), Puerto Rico (31), Romania (1), Scotland (2), South Africa (6), Soviet Union (2), Spain (14), Switzerland (5), Syria (4), Taiwan (12), Thailand (16), Turkey (9), Uruguay (1), Venezuela (6), Vietnam (5), West Indies (2), and Yugoslavia (2).

The specialties and subspecialties in which foreign residents and fellows trained, along with the numbers, were as follows in alphabetical order: Allergy and Immunology (7), Anesthesiology (46), Blood Banking (2), Cardiovascular Disease (13), Cardiothoracic Surgery (4), Child Psychiatry (6), Colon and Rectal Surgery (2), Dermatology (3), Diagnostic Radiology (23), Emergency Medicine (2), Endocrinology (10), Family Medicine (2), Gastroenterology (8), General Surgery (23), Gynecologic Oncology (2), Hand Surgery (15), Hematology (25), Infectious Diseases (1), Internal Medicine (59), Interventional Radiology (1), Neo-Perinatal Medicine (6), Nephrology (10), Neurology (36), Neurosurgery (16), Obstetrics and Gynecology (7), Ophthalmology (7), Oncology (5), Oral and Maxillary Surgery (2), Orthopaedic Surgery (13), Otolaryngology (19), Pathology (25), Pediatrics (58), Pediatric Allergy (10), Pediatric Oncology (1), Perinatal Cardiology (1), Physical Medicine/Rehabilitation (4), Psychiatry (44), Pulmonary Disease (5), Radiology (45), Radiologic Oncology (20), Reproductive Endocrinology (16), Rheumatology (5), Transplantation Surgery (1), Traumatic Surgery (1), and Urologic Surgery (17).
Gross's mentality had a world wide scope (Fig. 1). From speaking only Pennsylvania Dutch until the age of twelve in a farm community near Easton, Pennsylvania, he educated himself in English, correct German, French, Latin, Greek, and some Italian. His interest in foreign languages enabled him during the years 1828-30 to translate three medical texts from French and one from German into English.

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Fig. 1. Samuel D. Gross (JMC, 1828).

Gross's clinic at Jefferson attracted students and visitors both nationally and internationally. In 1860 a group of Japanese doctors visited his clinic, and were the first from that country to make a visit to a foreign land. These three doctors were part of a delegation sent by the Takugawa government to ratify a Japanese-American Commerce Treaty. On their way home from Washington, D.C. these physician envoys stopped with an interpreter to visit the Gross Clinic. They watched Dr. Gross remove some urinary bladder stones from a patient in which the ether anesthesia was administered by William Morton himself, the discoverer. They smelled and poured ether on their hands, astonished at the coldness from its evaporation. They made a tour of the Medical College and were presented with gifts of medical instruments, an artificial denture on a gold plate, and some of Gross's books on surgery. One of the books was the System of Surgery that had just appeared the year before.

In 1906, just after the Russo-Japanese War, Admiral Baron Takagi, Surgeon General of the Imperial Japanese Navy, visited Jefferson Medical College and said in a speech: “Japanese surgery is founded on the teachings of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, for so many years the surgeon in this splendid medical college. Dr. Gross's System of Surgery translated into German was taken by my countrymen and translated into Japanese, and upon that has been built Japanese surgery as practiced today.”

The System of Surgery was translated into several European languages and spread Gross's fame throughout the world. Initially the Japanese used the Dutch translation of his section on the ears for their first reference book on otology, while later using the German for the entire translation quoted by Admiral Takagi.

Gross did not make his first tour of Europe until 1868, at the age of 63. He was hosted by the great pathologist Rudolph Virchow at a dinner in Berlin. Virchow in his speech declared the plea-
sure and instruction he had gained from Gross’s *Elements of Pathological Anatomy*, which was the first systematic work on this subject ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Gross, of course, responded to this praise in perfect German.

Gross’s international acclaim brought him membership in many foreign societies such as: World Medical Congress (President, 1876), Imperial Medical Society of Vienna, Medical Society of Christiana of Norway, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Medical Society of London, Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, British Medical Association (twice a delegate), and Royal Society of Medicine of Belgium.


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**Cornelius Van Alan Van Dyck (JMC, 1839): Noted Middle Eastern Scholar**

It seems appropriate that an American with multiple intellectual talents should pursue his career in the Middle East where ancient learning had its major origins. Even a cursory exploration of the skills and accomplishments of Dr. Cornelius Van Alan Van Dyck (Fig. 1) reveals a remarkable story with its beginning at his Jefferson graduation in 1839.

Dr. Van Dyck was born August 13, 1818, in Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, also the birthplace of President Martin Van Buren. Mainly self-educated by reason of his father’s financial misfortunes, he became a naturalist during adolescence and prepared an herbarium of plants of his native area. At age 18 he lectured on chemistry to a school for girls. Little is known about his early motivation or preparation for medical school but it is clear that he became interested in the Presbyterian mission movement and immediately after graduation from Jefferson he sought and received an appointment as a lay medical missionary to Syria through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This board was made up of representatives from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Reformed, and the Associated Reformed Churches. The emphasis in Syria was on the Protestant background of the member churches rather than on specifically denominational ones, and this principle carried through in the organization of mission facilities.

Van Dyck’s voyage beginning January 12, 1840, from Boston to Beirut, Syria, consumed 45 days in appalling shipboard conditions in the company of a group of missionaries. He immediately began the study of Arabic while also carrying on medical work. Van Dyck’s scholarly talents quickly became manifest as he joined several colleagues in learning Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew and Greek. He also acquired a working knowledge of German, French, Italian and Latin and “soon mastered the best productions of Arabic poetry and literature, and by his wonderful memory could quote from the poetry, proverbs and science of the Arabs in a way

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**Fig. 1. Cornelius Van Alan Van Dyck (JMC, 1839).**

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which completely fascinated the Syrian People.”

In 1845, Van Dyck was married to Julia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William M. Thomson. He worked in Sidon for a time, then in Abieh, Lebanon, where he founded the Abieh High School and prepared works on geography, mathematics, navigation and natural philosophy. While keeping up his medical duties, Van Dyck joined with Dr. Eli Smith in a translation of the Bible into Arabic. The project began in 1847, Smith died in 1857, and Van Dyck completed the work by 1865 when he spent two years in New York supervising the preparation of electrotype plates for the Bible printing. During those two years he also taught Hebrew at the Union Theological Seminary. The translation was described as a masterpiece.

Upon completion of his Bible publication, Van Dyck was offered a full professorship at Union but declined stating: “I have left my heart in Syria and thither I must return.” There followed an even more varied period of activity as he broadened his intellectual base and joined the faculties of the newly organized Syrian Protestant College. The latter was chartered in 1864, opened in 1866, and the Medical School was founded in 1867. Van Dyck was appointed Professor of Pathology in the Medical School, Professor of Astronomy in the Department of Arts and Sciences and Director of the Meteorological Laboratory. He continued to practice medicine but also did a great deal of writing and translating, the subjects including physical diagnosis, chemistry, internal medicine and astronomy. He and his two close colleagues in the new Medical School, Drs. Post and Wortabet, began with no modern facilities. There were language barriers, superstition and political interference but they did succeed in graduating the first class of six students in 1871. Clinical facilities were acquired in 1871 when the first modern hospital in Syria, inaugurated in 1867 by the Knights of St. John of Berlin, designated the American Professors of the Syrian Protestant College as the Medical staff. Seven new physicians from America joined the staff during the next decade and others were added later. The medical school prospered and gradually became a respected up to date facility. In 1920 the College became the American University of Beirut. Van Dyck’s sixteen years as a professor were marked by the naming of a new building at the medical school as Van Dyck Hall.

Van Dyck resigned from the Syrian Protestant College in 1883, continuing his medical career through affiliation with St. George’s Hospital (Greek Orthodox) and devoted much of his time to eye disease. His writings broadened again into religion (he was an ordained minister), science, physics, geography, surveying, trigonometry and geology. The fame he achieved and the respect in which he was held were manifested at a jubilee in 1890 celebrating his fifty years of service. A marble bust was placed in the open court at the hospital, several eloquent addresses were made, and the festivities joined by Greeks, Mohammedans, Maronites, Protestants, Catholics and Jews. He was visited by numerous delegations from Syria and Egypt leaving gifts and testimonials of respect.

The honors accorded him at the jubilee in no manner altered Van Dyck’s routine. He continued writing, translations, and medical practice with little change until his death from typhoid fever in 1895. One of his last translations was that of Lew Wallace’s *Ben Hur*, published in Cairo two years after his death. (It was notable that he did not live to welcome another Jefferson graduate of 1897, Dr. Franklin Thomas Moore, who joined the staff of the Syrian Protestant College Medical School and Hospital in 1899 and served until his death in 1915.)

The modest unassuming personality of this versatile scholar was shown during his lifetime by his close friendship with people of all cultures who inhabited the middle east for centuries. Since his primary orientation was that of a Protestant Christian missionary, it might be presumed that he would evoke the hostility of many of the indigenous people. This was not the case. His adaptation to the language, dress, habits, and manners of the people was remarkable and surely was responsible for his effectiveness. His recognition of the need to restore the dignity of Arabic medicine with translation of ancient works contributed greatly to the progress of the medical school. His love of his work and of the people were manifested at his
death when "the public sorrow was perhaps unparalleled in Syria." His funeral, however, at his own request was simple and Christian with no word of eulogy. This was disappointing to numerous poets who responded by publishing a volume of forty-seven elegiac poems to honor his memory.

Van Dyck was one of many Jefferson graduates who contributed yeoman service to missions all over the world, but none would show the degree of scholarship which characterized the life and work of this man.

On one occasion a sheik from Damascus, a noted scholar, praised him in Oriental style and finally asked, "What gifts and talents must a man have to attain such learning as you have?" He replied, "The humblest may attain to it by industry. He who strives wins."

It is a matter of conjecture as to whether the influence of Dr. Van Dyck extended beyond his lifetime and his immediate geographic locale. It is not beyond credibility, however, to suggest that the institutions with which he was associated might have been responsible for several middle Eastern physicians having come to Jefferson. Among these, the most flamboyant was Prince Nasib Mizhir Janblatte of Almoktara (JMC, '06), Mount Lebanon, Syria (Fig. 2). The Prince attended both Syrian Protestant College and University as well as having begun medical school at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York. His appearance in Professor Keen's Clinic in near-Eastern attire (Fig. 3) must have evoked considerable comment.

His later whereabouts are not well known but what is clear is that his son, Albert Faud Jumblatt, was also a Jefferson graduate (1924) and his year book (1924 Clinic) includes the following: "You would never take this quiet, unpretentious fellow for an honest-to-gosh prince, with a regular kingdom. His family has ruled the principality of Lebanon since 1750, where his uncle, Rachid Jumblatt, a Jefferson graduate, [not confirmed in Jefferson Alumni records; possibly a matriculant but not a graduate - Ed.] reigns now. In Solomon's time, Lebanon was ruled by Hiram, King of Tyre, and its forests furnished cedar for Solomon's Temple. His father, Nesib Jumblatt [Prince Nasib Janblatte

Fig. 2. Prince Nasib Mizhir Janblatte (JMC, '06).

- Ed.], was a surgeon in General Allenby's Army during the taking of Palestine. Al expects to practice with him in Egypt. While we mere citizens associate with what Philadelphia has to offer, Al hobnobs with the royalty. Those who know him all say he is a prince in every sense of the word." No doubt the changes in the Middle East following World War I which altered the political geography also influenced the family relationships including shedding the royal trappings. It is clear that A.F. Jumblatt was born in Syria, lived in Beirut and attended St. Johns Military Academy and the University of Maryland. Although having planned practice in Egypt, a later note from him indicates that he stayed in our country, served in the U.S. Army and was a physician for the Veterans Administration. He later practiced in California, where he died in 1985 at age 86. The later career of

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Fig. 3. Prince Nasib Janblatte (to left of chandelier cable) attending Professor W.W. Keen’s Clinic, 1906.

his father is not known.

Also in the Class of 1906 with Prince Janblatte were two other near-Eastern natives. One was Ibrahim Sirakusi of Alexandria, Egypt, whose 1906 yearbook describes him as “the best known student at college, and the most often ‘passed up’. Ibrahim The Prince and the Prince’s friend constitute the triumvirate.” The other was Ameen Mittry Saleebay from Lebanon, who entered the Jefferson senior class from Syrian Protestant College in Beirut. He was described (1906 yearbook) as a “quiet, manly and industrious student.” Unfortunately, there is no record of the subsequent careers of either of these two alumni but their association with the Beirut institutions is likely since Dr. Van Dyck’s area of activity included Egypt.

W.W. Keen (JMC, 1862):
His Pupils Throughout the World

W.W. Keen (1837-1932) during his 95 years of life was a pioneer in neurosurgery and enhanced Jefferson’s international fame. As Professor of Surgery (1889-1907) his clinics, like those of Samuel D. Gross before him, had many visitors from home and abroad.

Keen’s first encounter with international travel occurred in the years of 1864-66. This was two years after his graduation from Jefferson Medical College and his experiences with George Morehouse (JMC, 1850) and S. Weir Mitchell (JMC, 1850) at Turner’s Lane Hospital on “Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves” in Connection with the Civil War. He studied with
Duchenne of Paris and in Virchow’s laboratory in Berlin. He lost no time in obtaining a fluent command of French and German as well as of Italian in later years.

In 1925, Keen wrote as follows: “There is hardly a city of 20,000, or even of 15,000 people in the United States where Jefferson’s graduates are not in evidence, living useful, honorable, and unselfish lives in the service of their community. But they are scattered far more widely over nearly the whole earth, as I can show by an impressive personal experience.

“In 1901-2, I made a tour around the world, covering Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Java, Singapore, Ceylon, Madras, Burma, Calcutta and Northern India, all the way to Peshawar and the Khyber Pass, Afghanistan, Bombay, Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Constantinople, Batumi, and Tiflis in the Caucasus, Baku on the Caspian Sea, Persia, Turkestan, east of the Caspian for nearly a thousand miles, then back to Baku and into Russia, Europe and home. We covered 50,401 miles of travel. I have always rejoiced in acquiring that just one mile.

“Except in Java, Singapore, Ceylon, the Caucasus, Turkestan, and, of course, through Europe, there were old pupils of mine at the Jefferson in every country I visited. Often there were very many, especially medical missionaries, as in Japan, the Philippines, everywhere in Burma and India, Egypt, Greece and Palestine. I met many of them, and we had delightful reminiscences of days in ‘Old Jeff’. ‘I was unable to visit Korea and Siam.”

Keen was President of the International Congress of Surgery in Paris in 1920, the first American to hold that office. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (Fig. 1), of Edinburgh, and of Ireland, as well as elected to the Italian Surgical Society, the Order of the Crown of Belgium (1920) and the Legion d’Honneur de France (1923). He received L.L.D. degrees from Toronto University (1903), Edinburgh (1905), and St. Andrews of Scotland (1911). The University of Uppsala (Sweden) awarded him a Ph.D. degree in 1907, and in 1923 the University of Paris conferred on him a Doctor, honoris causa.

John C. Berry (JMC, 1871):
Medical Missionary Pioneer

The 1854 exploit of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry in opening Japan to United States commerce and international relations is well known. Having entered Tokyo Bay on July 9, 1853, Perry, with a show of “force and dignity,” insisted upon dealing only with highest authority and was able to negotiate a preliminary treaty with a promise to return. In February, 1854, he did return to Yokohama where the trading rights treaty was signed, in effect ending Japan’s centuries-long isolation and initiating change in its internal government. In 1859, Townsend Harris was the first American minister to reside in Japan and foreigners were admitted to treaty ports. Many
changes followed, among them the adoption of the calendar of the western world, the organization of postal communications and new coinage with the opening of the imperial mint. In 1873, the two-hundred year-old edict against Christianity was withdrawn and American Christians seized the opportunity.

John C. Berry (Fig. 1) was a descendant of New England immigrants whose father and grandfather were sea men. Born in 1847, he grew up in the isolated Maine seacoast but lost his father to cholera in early childhood. After numerous jobs and only limited schooling, he managed a period at Monmouth Academy where his “thirst for knowledge” was perceived. A full education appeared too formidable for achievement of teaching or preaching and when a friend suggested he try medicine he was ready. He was accepted for an apprenticeship with Dr. Andrew Fuller of Bath, Maine, then had a term of medical study at Bowdoin College. He entered Jefferson in 1869 after 18 months of “internship” at the U.S. Marine Hospital in Portland. During his Jefferson period, he became friendly with Dr. W.W. Keen, Jr. (JMC, 1862) who followed his subsequent career as a friend and advisor. Graduating in 1871, Dr. Berry practiced for nine months in Cape Elizabeth, Maine. He then was recruited by the Japan Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions as a medical missionary to Japan. Married in April, 1872, the young couple set out on a hazardous and uncertain adventure with a month-long voyage to Japan with high motivation for the Christian faith and introduction of “modern medicine.”

There had been no Japanese medical progress for six centuries. It is a tribute to Berry’s ability and determination that he was able to accomplish remarkable results in a very short time. Some of these were described by Dr. Jo Ono (JMC, ’28, Fig. 2) in a 1981 lecture (Third Louis H. Clerf Lecture, Jefferson’s Legacy to Japan, Alumni Bulletin, Winter 1982, p. 18-20), but more immediately Dr. Keen read a paper to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on March 6, 1878 (Transactions and Studies, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 3rd Series, Vol. IV, 18, p. 13-25) detailing Berry’s experience during the years 1872-78. Appointed as Medical Director of the new European Hospital at Kobe, he quickly recruited ten students while practicing in the dispensary, then moved to a larger building supported by the government where the number of his students increased and he acquired facilities for the teaching of anatomy. He was able to secure unclaimed bodies of criminals and a new dissecting room was completed in 1873, the first dissecting room and school of anatomy ever opened in Japan. Soon a fully organized medical school evolved and in 1875 the government placed in it eighteen selected students. Meanwhile, Berry was on tour developing and supervising six new dispensaries as well as a new hospital at Himeji. In addition to his anatomical instruction, he also taught surgery, midwifery and gynecology and prepared daily lesson sheets for circulation through the satellite facilities for native physicians and students. He made observations on smallpox, typhoid fever, cholera, published articles on hygiene, heating, ventilation, child care, and related subjects. He visited prisons and arranged to inspect them at stated intervals, studied leprosy and made specific recommendations for its control and eradication, all the while promoting his Christian witness and
charity work.

Berry and three associates were delegates to the first conference of Protestant Mission Workers held in Yokohama. The group hoped to avoid denominational controversy and as a result became the nucleus of the first Protestant church in Kobe. He also founded a Sunday School and compiled a Japanese hymn book.

The rigors of his work took their toll. At the end of five years, his last accomplishments having included the development of a Hospital for Women and Training School for Nurses, a furlough to regain his health was needed. He returned to the U.S. where he accomplished his goal and visited Dr. Keen, acknowledging Keen’s help in planning anatomical programs and instructional methods.

Upon his return the following year (1879), Dr. Berry agreed to take charge of a new hospital in Okayama which had been planned before his furlough. He was joined by several newly arrived missionaries but there were a few more problems resulting from prejudice and distrust on the part of townspeople since this was the first time foreigners were permitted to live in cities other than treaty ports. His teaching, practice and prison work continued. By 1884, another furlough was needed for his health and he required nasal surgery. He had so overcome prejudice that the Governor of Okayama tendered him a farewell banquet.

Dr. Berry’s last tour in Japan was spent in Kyoto, Japan’s ancient capital. Once more there was a need to overcome distrust but he had official support and his plans moved forward. The new Hospital and Nurses Training School of Doshisha University were opened in 1887 amid impressive ceremonies witnessed by over three thousand persons. Dr. Berry was then joined by Dr. Sara Buckley from the United States and “Miss Linda Richards, America’s first graduate trained nurse (formerly Superintendent of Massachusetts General Hospital Training School…” His activities included regular lectures at Doshisha University, dispensary work for Japanese patients as well as the Mission families, starting a Sunday School, and teaching classes of physicians and medical students in the hospital.

On October 28, 1891, a disastrous earthquake occurred at Ogaki with total area devastation and loss within ten minutes of ten thousand lives. Fifty thousand people were injured. The same day, Dr. Berry organized a team of three doctors, three nurses, and several student assistants and set out for Ogaki. For three days and nights the team functioned without any facilities, bringing relief to hundreds of victims.

Another furlough was mandated in 1893 by a recurrence of illness. It was to be his last. Berry and his family traveled to Europe and spent six months in Vienna where he took special work in ophthalmology. A letter from the Doshisha Trustees “invited” him to return but not as the head of the hospital since it had been placed under a Japanese doctor. He decided not to return at all and his decision was upheld by his Mission Board.

Fig. 2. Jo Ono (JMC, ’28), extended the work of Dr. Berry in Japan.
Thus ended a colorful, effective, innovative, pioneering career in foreign medicine. His resilience was once more demonstrated by his establishing a successful practice first in Bath, Maine, and later in Worcester, Massachusetts. His only later Japanese contact occurred in 1918 when he was appointed by the American Board to head a deputation to Japan to survey the Mission work in the Far East, enabling him and his wife to revisit many scenes of former accomplishments.

The fascination of Dr. Keen with Dr. Berry's exploits did not end with his report in 1878/79. It continued well after Berry's permanent return to this country and was rekindled in 1913 by his learning of the report of the honor to Berry of an award from the Emperor of Japan. The letter from the Japanese Embassy stated "we confer the Third Class of the Imperial Order of Meiji upon Dr. John C. Berry, and invest him with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure...." In response to Dr. Keen's interest, Berry wrote him on May 13, 1913 as follows:

"My Dear Dr. Keen:
You refer to the publication of the translation of the diploma received from the Japanese Emperor. My first thought was not to publish it, but my friends here think that not to do so would do injustice (1) to the Japanese government who perhaps would appreciate just at this time the making public of the gracious act of the Emperor toward an American citizen, and (2) to the cause of missions of whose worth in the East, and their appreciation by all classes there, this is a testimony. I have, therefore, decided to withdraw objection to its publication though it has not been published here fully yet. If, therefore, you think best to pass the translation of the diploma over to The Jeffersonian, also, a description of the origin and the significance of the decoration which I will enclose for you. I will write Professor Mall with reference to the beginning of dissection and anatomical teaching in Western Japan, introductory to which I made large use of your own lecture on the history of anatomy. It has been to me one of the great disappointments that your work on surgical anatomy was not published after we had translated it. As you will remember, this was done by my assistant, Dr. Kimura and myself, at the close of which my health entirely broke down and I was obliged to come home. The matter of publication, therefore, was left in his hands, but the tardiness experienced in securing a publisher allowed other works to come to the front, and when I returned, it was regarded as late for the enterprise. We used the manuscript more or less as, also, lesson sheets from Gray's Anatomy, but I haven't the honor of giving to Japan, in permanent form, a textbook on this subject.

Very sincerely yours,
John C. Berry."

At age 89, Dr. Berry's long life ended in 1936, affording him years of usefulness in his later practice as well as time to recall great achievements in his earlier career.

Jesse W. Hirst (JMC, 1893):
Medical Missionary in Korea

The life of Jesse Watson Hirst (Fig. 1) was one of dedication and sacrifice. He was born on March 30, 1864, in Fall River, Massachusetts. His parents were deeply religious in the Presbyterian faith and brought him up in that conviction. At the age of eight he was a soprano soloist in the boys choir until his voice changed to tenor.

After attending prep school at Williston Academy, he decided to attend Princeton. During these youthful years he was a fine athlete, which included swimming, ice hockey, captain of the football team at Princeton, and winning the Hurdle Trophy.

In order to earn his way through college, Hirst
ran a book store in which he bought used books from upper classmates and sold them to lower classmates for profit. He thus graduated in 1890 free of debt. At Princeton, Hirst formed an important and lifelong friendship with Robert E. Speer who subsequently became Secretary of Foreign Missions for the Presbyterian Board. As an undergraduate, he became a volunteer for foreign missions and experienced a “call” to become a medical missionary. Accordingly, he entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated in 1893. His professors were among the finest in the country and prepared him well for his career in Korea as teacher and surgeon. In the basic sciences he had Forbes in Anatomy, Holland in Chemistry, Chapman in Physiology, and Longstreth in Pathology. In the clinical branches he had Wilson in Medicine, Keen and Brinton in Surgery, Hare in Therapeutics, Parvin in Obstetrics and Montgomery in Gynecology.

Although Hirst was anxious to enter missionary work, he felt obliged first to clear the debts incurred during medical school years. Immediately after graduation he served for a year as Resident Physician in the Jefferson 1877 Hospital and subsequently became an Assistant Demonstrator of Embryology, Histology and Gynecology in the College. He also opened an office in Philadelphia and served in the Hospital Out-Patient Department as an Assistant in Gynecology. Deciding to expand his knowledge in obstetrics and gynecology, he took six months of postgraduate work at Hopkins with Dr. Howard Kelly.

By 1904, Hirst had an established practice, had cleared his debts, and was ready to pursue missionary work. He informed his friend, Speer, of his intentions and received a reply: “You are the very man we are looking for to help Dr. O.R. Avison launch a medical college in Seoul, Korea. Hirst accepted immediately and crossed the Pacific uneventfully.

In Seoul, Dr. Hirst joined Dr. Avison who had seven young Korean men helping him in a Clinic. These men wanted to become doctors and formed the nucleus of the first medical school class. Dr. Avison took four in materia medica and Dr. Hirst taught three in anatomy. Language was a problem, but whenever ten pages of material were recorded, they were translated and exchanged so that both groups received copies of the other’s work. This was the start-up of the Union Medical College.

On February 24, 1906, Dr. Hirst wrote a letter from the Severance Hospital to his Professor of Surgery, W.W. Keen, which was printed in The Jeffersonian for April, 1906, as follows:

“My Dear Dr. Keen:

Many times have I reverted in mind to the promise I made that I would write you. It is now a year and a half since I left Philadelphia. After seeing you again in Colorado Springs I proceeded westward, and after several delays reached San Francisco. My ocean journey was a quiet one. We had a large missionary party, one lady with three children returning to Korea. She was met in Kobe by her husband so I was personally conducted all the way to my location here in Seoul.

“I was very agreeably surprised at the new efficient model building I found here. It is a credit to Dr. Avison, who planned and built it, as well as to the generous donor, Mr. L.H. Severance, of Cleveland, Ohio.

“It was formally opened ten days after my ar-

Fig. 1. Jessie W. Hirst (JMC, 1893), medical missionary in Korea (1904-34). (©Bong H. Hyun, M.D., Clinical Professor of Pathology and Cell Biology)
rival, so that I was on hand for the very beginning of medical and surgical work in the building. I am sending you some views which will tell you of its appearance better than words can. Thus far we have been able to do a long list of operations as well as care for many medical patients. This is in addition to our daily dispensary work. Much of my time has been occupied by language study which, by the way, I find very hard indeed, but I am trusting that persistent effort will conquer.

"Last year I had the privilege of visiting Pyong Yang and there seeing Dr. Hall (Ed. a former student of Dr. Keen at Woman's Medical College) and her hospital with its extensive work. The doctor has not been enjoying the best of health. Her chief assistant, a native woman doctor, Miss Pak, is found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs but in spite of all drawbacks, she is able to carry on quite a varied work. In addition to her hospital, and its dispensary she has a small school for blind girls. Dr. Hall was very much pleased to be remembered by you and returns warmly your interest. It is little short of marvelous that she should have survived the shock that she has and yet continue to work on and on.

"Missionary work in Korea is exceedingly promising at present. Large numbers are being added to the church - we might almost say "daily" as in apostolic times. The news is most encouraging from all parts of the country.

"We have recently had an addition to our working force here in Seoul by the arrival of Dr. Hahn from Philadelphia. I understand that he had the privilege of studying with you during a part of last year. From all appearances, I think he is going to be an efficient workman. We have made arrangements by which he will hold a clinic with us twice a week and so aid in teaching our medical students. We have at present six young men working to become physicians. Three of them are well advanced in their studies. The others are not far along.

"Dr. Hahn tells us that you expect to revisit the East in the near future. Both he and I will be disappointed if you do not run up here and pay us a visit. We will promise to make it worth your while, for Korea's capital is one of the wonders of the far East. This city and its people are just awakening from their sleep of centuries, and the Japanese railroad has made it possible for outsiders to easily come here and see the process.

"With many thanks for past kindness and best wishes to you and all my friends in Philadelphia, I am

Sincerely yours,
J.W. Hirst"

In his thirty years at the Medical College and Hospital (1904-34), Dr. Hirst served as the first Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology (Fig. 2). As early as 1900, Mr. L.H. Severance, a wealthy philanthropic industrialist from Cleveland, donated a large sum of money to build a new hospital and school. His name not only became attached to these institutions, but to medical education and leadership in Korea.

Shortly after arrival in Korea, Dr. Hirst encouraged the Avison boys, Gordon and Douglas to bring their Korean playmates to the gatehouse on Sunday mornings. With the Avison boys as interpreters, he taught them Christian songs and told them Bible stories. This little Sunday school eventually grew into one of the large churches in Seoul. The two Avison boys completed their education in the United States and returned to Korea as missionaries. Seoul at this period was one of the places in the Orient that was accepting occidental medicine.

Another event in Dr. Hirst's first year in Seoul was his appointment as one of the two American physicians to the Emperor. His calls to the palace were matters of protocol that required formal attire, no matter what the hour - with top hat, ascot tie, cutaway coat, striped trousers, spats and gold-headed cane. The Emperor's doctors were each provided with a three-man rickshaw and passes for admission through the palace gate.

The women of the Palace lived in strict seclusion, and a physician was not permitted to examine their abdomens. A curtain would be hung in front of the body with only the hand protruding for the doctor to feel the pulse. This practice was even common among higher classes of women in
Europe during the 18th century.

In 1907, Dr. Hirst married Sadiebelle Harbaugh. She and her maid of honor, Miss Cordelia Erwin, rode to the church in Korean Bridal Chairs draped with multicolored silk curtains on all sides and a large tiger skin over the top. Dr. Hirst built a beautiful Korean-style home for his family which eventually included two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Hirst died in 1927 after a long illness and twenty years of happy marriage.

In 1929 Dr. Hirst married Sadiebelle's best friend, Cordelia. The Emperor gave them a wedding gift of money with which they purchased a piano. The second Mrs. Hirst who was 16 years younger outlived her husband by 24 years.

Dr. Hirst could have retired at 65 but remained until the compulsory age of 70. By that time the medical degree required four years; there was a student body of 160 men, and a staff of 32 doctors. The Severance Union Medical College and Hospital could also boast of a Nurses Training School with a teaching faculty of four American nurses and two Korean nurses trained in the United States.

On departure in 1934, Dr. Hirst gave his library to the College and donated the family piano to the Korean Nurses School. The graduates in medicine now numbered 352 and the trained nurses 152.

Dr. and Mrs. Hirst enjoyed 18 years of retirement in intellectual activity and travel, but the war in their beloved Korea brought them much heartache. Death claimed the doctor at the age of 88 in St. Petersburg, Florida, on April 25, 1952. He was buried in Murray, Kentucky (Fig. 3).

Fig. 2. Dr. Hirst teaching a class in obstetrics at Severance Union Medical College, using a wooden model of the female pelvis. (©Bong H. Hyun, M.D.)

Fig. 3. Gravesite of Dr. Hirst in Murray, Kentucky. (©Bong H. Hyun, M.D.)

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Jo Ono (JMC, '28):
Famous Japanese Internationalist

Jefferson’s most distinguished Japanese alumnus was also one of its most loyal. Described by his classmates in the 1928 “Clinic” yearbook as a “sincere and bright student, a cultured gentleman, a true friend and a real Jefferson man,” Dr. Ono proceeded to fulfill each of these attributes and many more during his career in Japanese and International medicine.

Jo Ono (Fig. 1) was born February 8, 1898, and received his early education in his home town of Fukushima, Japan. Arriving in the United States in 1914, he worked his way through high school and college. He completed premedical study in 1924 at Lafayette College and received his Jefferson M.D. in 1928. His internship was served at Jefferson from then until August 1930, during which time he was fascinated by the skills and accomplishments of Dr. Louis H. Clerf with the bronchoscope. He thus abandoned his intent to study internal medicine and determined to pursue the relatively new science of bronchology as a career. To do so he recognized the desirability of some training in chest diseases. Accordingly, until January, 1932, he served as a physician at Pennsylvania’s Mont Alto State Sanatorium where there were 800 patients, almost all with tuberculosis. He returned to Jefferson for definitive training in bronchoesophagology with Dr. Clerf until March 1934, solidifying a lifelong friendship.

Upon return to Japan, Dr. Ono was appointed bronchoscopist at St. Luke’s International Hospital in Tokyo, but since the title was not recognized in Japan until 1949, he was designated as Chief of Internal Medicine and Otolaryngology. During the war he was “retired” and then did general practice until 1948 when he was appointed Visiting Professor of Bronchoesophagology at Keio University following receipt of its degree of Doctor of Medical Science in 1947.

Recovering from wartime dislocations, Dr. Ono began his organizational activities in 1949 when he founded the Japan Bronchoesphagological Society with 80 charter members. It grew rapidly to more than two thousand and he was its President until 1974. He proceeded to promote the specialty by offering three-day programs for interested practitioners, teaching more than fifty courses between 1949 and 1959. In 1953 he was principal organizer of the Japan Chapter of the American College of Chest Physicians and remained its Regent for life. He was also the leader in the establishment of the International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies and continued as its Executive Director until 1973. During all these activities he continued the practice and teaching of bronchoesphagology with distinction.

Honors began to accrue early. For the International Bronchological Society he was President (1957-58) and Secretary General of its International Congress in 1965, Secretary General of the International Congress on Diseases of the Chest in 1958 and its President in 1968. He was elected to honorary membership in the German Society of Otolaryngology (1962), the American Laryngological Association (1967), the Triological Society (1969), the Japan Society of Thoracic Diseases
(1970), and the Otolaryngological Society of Japan (1972).

Dr. Ono was an official delegate of Japan to foreign meetings and was invited to deliver five special lectures in foreign countries, the most honored for him having been his delivery of the third Louis H. Clerf lecture of the Department of Otolaryngology of Jefferson Medical College in 1981. In that lecture, *Legacies of Jefferson Men to Japanese Medicine*, he discussed with admiration the remarkable contributions of an American missionary physician, Dr. John C. Berry (JMC, 1871) to Japanese Medicine, and those of Drs. Chevalier Jackson (JMC, 1886) and Louis H. Clerf (JMC, 1912).

Perhaps the most cherished of many honors was Dr. Ono’s selection as recipient of Jefferson’s Alumni Achievement Award in 1976; the honor doubled when he was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by Jefferson Medical College the same year. He had previously received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science from Lafayette College in 1962. He was awarded the Gold Medal at the Ninth International World Congress on Diseases of the Chest in 1966 and the Gold Medal at the Tenth World Congress of Oto-Rhinolaryngology in 1973. From his own government he received the Imperial Decoration of the Sacred Treasure of the Third Order in 1969.

Academically active all his life, Dr. Ono published eight books originally and/or translations, more than 100 medical papers, and was editorially involved with nine medical publications.

Dr. Ono’s international connections led to an interest in medical personalities, stimulated especially during his training with Dr. Clerf. As the story developed later in his career he was assisting in the preparation of Dr. Clerf’s office about 1931 when he found a letter in the waste basket which attracted his attention. It proved to be one written by Sir William Osler to Dr. Chevalier Jackson in 1918. Dr. Ono preserved the letter for forty years and finally had it mounted in a decorative folder which he presented to Jefferson where it is

Fig. 2. Letter dated September 6, 1918 from Sir William Osler to Chevalier Jackson (JMC, 1886). Salvaged by Jo Ono in 1931.

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now in the Archives. The letter was written June 9, 1918 when Jackson was Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology and was engaged in his pioneer work in bronchoLOGY.

The letter (Fig. 2) was the subject of an article published by Dr. Ono in the Annals of Otolaryngology, Rhinology and Laryngology (81, p. 770, 1972).

It reads:

"Dear Dr. Jackson:

"In August last you saw Col. (indecipherable name) U.S.A. and the statement is that you saw a fistulous opening in trachea or bronchus, from which pus was discharging. He has now the physical signs of aneurism. Do you suppose it could be a traction-aneurism following a cyst in mediastinum? Do drop me a line if you can spare a few minutes.

Sincerely yours,
William Osler"

Dr. Ono remained active in Japanese and international medical affairs, continuing his efforts on behalf of otolaryngology and diseases of the chest well beyond his actual retirement until his death on January 17, 1988. His legacy of achievements, both medical and humanitarian, reflected signal honor upon Jefferson Medical College where he is remembered with affection and respect.

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Jefferson and the King of Siam

A grouping of events in Siam during the early decades of the 20th century involved Jefferson Medical College and its alumni in curious ways. The absolute monarchy which ruled Siam for centuries did not readily respond to the advances in western medicine especially since its administrative governmental policies were backward and poorly organized. Apart from a few cities, communications were also extremely limited, no roads having been built northward from Bangkok, as late as the 1920s when a railroad was built there before any roads. Efforts to teach medicine went back to 1888 when the Royal Medical School was founded in Bangkok but it was ineffectual and primitive until foreign help was obtained from several different approaches.

Medical and health efforts had been ongoing for years, especially through American Christian mission ventures. These were first directed to the Chinese speaking residents of Siam. As early as 1833 Dr. John Taylor Jones, under the American Baptist Missionary Union, had established a program in Bangkok and in 1835 founded Mitrachet Church which is still in existence. Dr. William Dean and other mission leaders performed medical services in connection with the ministry. This health promotion continued until physicians were recruited, health practices having always been important in mission projects. Baptist and Presbyterian missions were established in several Siamese locations. Physicians attached to the missions frequently served for limited terms, often being victims of the numerous diseases which they treated and to which they were more vulnerable than the natives. Progress was slow, smallpox, plague, cholera, and malaria not yet yielding to advances in late nineteenth century medicine. Attached to the Bangkok mission in the nineties was an American physician, Dr. Howard Adamsen, who was married to a daughter of a New Jersey physician, a Dr. Jennings. Through Jennings, contact was made with a recent Jefferson graduate then practicing in Haddonfield, Charles Shreve Braddock, Jr. (JMC, 1896). Mrs. Adamsen suggested in a January, 1901 letter, that Braddock would be welcomed as an associate with her husband. Although 39 years of age and a veteran of the United States Navy in the Spanish-American War, he was venturesome enough to accept the invitation and joined the mission although not as a fully accredited missionary.
physician, but as the first known Jefferson alumnus to practice in Siam. The venture led to some remarkable experiences during five short years until 1900 when failing health caused his return to New Jersey.

Dr. Adamsen, in addition to his mission duties, had been involved in government health affairs. Prior to the arrival of Braddock he held the title of Inspector General of Hospitals although the exact nature of his duties was not clearly specified. It was not uncommon for foreign physicians to be given prestigious titles but many times they had little meaning since government policies were uncertain and bureaucracy was confused. During the early twentieth century more physicians from England, France, Denmark and Germany were arriving but their impact on the health of the Siamese people was limited by the same problems.

In 1914, the Rockefeller Foundation, as part of its effort to promote public health in developing countries sent its representative, Dr. Victor Heiser (JMC, 1897) to Siam for a survey of medical practices and education. Although the King was reluctant to accept foreign advice, Dr. Heiser, the second Jefferson alumnus involved in Siam, gradually gained his confidence and the Foundation was then able to assist in several ways. Heiser’s role was a continuing one with regular visits over the next few years.

In 1916, the Chiangmai Medical School was established in the far northern part of Siam under the auspices of the Presbyterian Mission, as a part of the Prince Royal College in Chiangmai. At the time it had three American Professors including Dr. E.C. Cort, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, who was the dean and organizer of the school. The medical school had to close during World War I but Dr. Cort stayed on to manage a medical program. In 1919 he was joined by the third Jefferson alumnus, Dr. William H. Perkins (JMC, ‘17) who contributed much to the medical services there for the next four years. He would return to Siam in 1926 in a different role.

In 1920 the fourth Jefferson alumnus was recruited for the Royal Medical School of Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, to develop a Department of Pathology. He was Dr. Aller G. Ellis (JMC, 1900), who would ultimately provide outstanding leadership both for the medical school and for Siamese medicine.

As a further introduction it is appropriate to note that Siam in 1914 was a backward country of 12,000,000 people who had made no progress from their ancient culture toward the industrial age. There was a tradition of medical treatment by native practitioners but very few trained physicians and no concept of nutritional matters, infectious diseases or hygiene. The popular musical production “Anna and the King of Siam” depicts this particular era. The prospect of bringing modern medical practices to Siam was a daunting one but a beginning was being made.

A parallel event was the matriculation at Jefferson of a Siamese student, Pyn Noyes Muangman, in 1922. Previous education at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and Iowa College, had provided a good background for his medical school experiences at Jefferson, and his graduation in 1926. Dr. Muangman’s story and the Jefferson relationships of his son and grandson will follow.
An adventurous spirit, coupled with a desire to employ his skills in a more comprehensive manner than with private practice, appear to have motivated a New Jersey native in the direction of service in Siam. Charles Shreve Braddock, Jr. (Fig. 1) was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, January 17, 1863. His father was a pharmacist and leading citizen. Charles, Jr., also qualified as a pharmacist, having graduated from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1886, in 1890 took over his father’s drug store. Apparently not fulfilled in this career, he entered Jefferson Medical College in 1892 and received his M.D. in 1896. For a year or so he held an appointment at Jefferson as Assistant Demonstrator of Pediatrics and Surgery, then opened his office for practice in Haddonfield.

As a parallel interest Braddock had military and naval inclinations. He joined the New Jersey National Guard in 1884 and became a First Lieutenant in 1886. He then helped to organize the New Jersey Naval Reserves and advanced to Junior Grade Lieutenant in 1895. In 1898, Braddock became one of the few Jefferson alumni to see action in the Spanish-American War, transferring to the regular Navy in May. His duty aboard the cruiser Resolute led to participation as a deck officer in the action against the Spanish Fleet in the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898. He also observed the medical problems of tropical diseases and became acquainted with Dr. Aristides Agramonte, later a member of the Walter Reed Yellow Fever Commission.

Upon discharge in December 1898, Braddock returned to medical practice but again there appeared signs of restlessness. In 1901, responding to an invitation (perhaps an appeal) from Mrs. Adamsen and the Baptist Mission of Bangkok he made the move half way around the world. Without much time to adapt to his new environment, he plunged into the work of the mission and quickly familiarized himself with the indigenous tropical diseases as well as planning preventive measures. Before long he was appointed to a government post as his colleague, Dr. Howard Adamsen had been. His title was Director of the Royal Vaccine Laboratory. Noting the prevalence of smallpox, he and Dr. Adamsen developed a smallpox vaccine that was stable in the tropical climate. A major program followed which involved the government and all available Siamese and foreign physicians, resulting in vaccination of 400,000 people in two years.

Braddock became involved in all areas of hygiene and disease control. Traveling widely throughout the country by elephant, canoe, horse, and on foot, he developed measures respecting the food and water supply as well as attacking the recurrent epidemics of cholera, smallpox and plague. He stated that he had personally treated more than 1,000 cases of cholera and 200 of plague.

In 1906 Braddock was given the title of Chief Medical Inspector for the Royal Siamese Government. He published numerous pamphlets on disease control for public distribution and formulated
health policies, some of which were given legal status. Although familiar with the discoveries regarding mosquitoes as vectors of malaria, he did not fully accept this concept and suggested "avoidance of jungle shade and unboiled water "as more effective than mosquito nets. He was also reported by the American ambassador as having "engaged in a very active and varied practice... His practice was among the princes and nobility of the land and in the royal palace."

Dr. Braddock appeared committed to a long career in Siam but late in 1906 he became ill and rapidly lost weight and strength, finally deciding that he must leave Siam to save his life. He was carried overland, transported to Hong Kong, then to Italy and home to Haddonfield in April, 1907.

In May, 1907, Dr. Braddock was notified by a Siamese diplomat in Washington, D.C. that the King of Siam had conferred upon him the Order of the Crown of Siam, Fourth Class, also referred to as the Order of the White Elephant, an honor not usually awarded to foreigners.

His subsequent career was apparently constricted by continuing health problems. He did not feel up to the duties of general practice but he had achieved a degree of notoriety through lectures and articles on Siam. He then lived in New York and served as medical examiner for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. He also supported public health efforts, contributed articles to medical journals, and was consulted by New York newspapers regarding epidemics especially in the tropics. In 1915, he enlisted the help of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Rockefeller Foundation for nutritional efforts to prevent beri-beri.

Dr. Braddock suffered a stroke in November, 1916, at age 54. He was returned to Haddonfield where he died March, 23, 1917.

Victor G. Heiser (JMC, 1897): From the Johnstown Flood to International Public Health

The career of Victor Heiser (Fig. 1), born February 5, 1873, began with his dramatic survival of the Johnstown Flood disaster of 1889 when at age 16 he rode a barn roof downstream but lost his family among the 3,000 deaths. Mainly self-taught but with some academic help, he was able to acquire the equivalent of an A.B. degree to qualify for medical school admission. He graduated from Jefferson in 1897, served an abbreviated internship, and began his career with the Marine Hospital Service, which evolved into the United States Public Health Service.

Following the Spanish-American War, Heiser was assigned various missions, but in 1903 he was appointed Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands and his long, productive career in public health was under way. Two years later, he was named Director of Health for the Islands, on leave from the United States Public Health Service.

Fig. 1. Victor G. Heiser (JMC, 1897), pioneer in international public health.

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Operating at first with virtually no precedents or plans, he organized health administration, developed education programs and sanitation procedures with increasing skill in dealing with local people and governments. Heiser’s success in his Philippine Administration provided a model for health promotion in many developing regions of the world. In 12 years bubonic plague and cholera were controlled, nutritional deficiencies largely corrected, smallpox drastically reduced and infant mortality cut in half. Sanitation and hygiene were upgraded, a leper colony founded and educational progress in health areas established. From 1908 to 1915, Heiser served as Professor of Hygiene at the College of Medicine of the Philippines.

In 1914, he joined the Rockefeller Foundation which was seeking methods of promoting public health worldwide. One of his early assignments took him to Siam in April, 1914, under the International Health Board to survey medical education. His findings were discouraging. The medical situation in Siam was described as “deplorable” and its only medical school as “absolutely the poorest medical school on earth.” The country had no sanitation or hygiene of consequence and Heiser concluded that the health of its citizens required better medical education as a beginning.

The medical school had been founded as the Royal Medical College in 1888, but by Heiser’s standards was a failure in every respect. His advice in his response to Rockefeller in 1915 was that a start be made by sending ten qualified Siamese students to the Philippines where he was familiar with the quality of medical education that had been developed under American supervision. This plan failed of adoption because of Siamese apprehensions, and Rockefeller decided against supplying funds until a more receptive atmosphere could be developed. However, the Foundation was helpful to the Siamese government by assisting in securing American physicians for its service. Some progress was made during the next few years since Prince Rangisit, educated in Germany, was placed in charge of the medical school and funding by the government was slightly improved. Dr. Aller G. Ellis (JMC, 1900), was among those whose services were secured to Siam in this way, by reason of his organization of a department of pathology in 1920. Heiser continued to monitor progress and was able to lay the groundwork for a hookworm campaign under the International Health Commission. In this way the confidence of the Siamese in foreign assistance was enhanced. Coordinating Heiser’s evaluation with that of Rockefeller’s other studies of Siamese needs, the Foundation finally in 1921 made the decision that attitudes in Siamese seats of power had changed sufficiently to warrant a major effort.

Accordingly, Rockefeller trustees in January, 1922, approved a program to develop medical education in Siam, by providing personnel and funds for reorganizing the existing government medical School of Chulalongkorn University. The plan included upgrading premedical preparation, providing residency arrangements for graduates abroad, and ultimately preparing Siamese graduates for teaching positions in the medical school after foreign training. The program probably would not have been accepted had it not been for the services of Prince Songkla, a Siamese, who later graduated from Harvard Medical School, but at this time succeeded in enlisting the support of the leading Princes and the heads of several government departments. By early 1923, the Foundation was recruiting faculty and negotiating for buildings and facilities.

Dr. Heiser and the Rockefeller authorities at once initiated a search for a director of studies for the medical school. Heiser had already stated in 1921 that Dr. Ellis as Professor of Pathology had “rendered excellent service and done much to elevate standards in Siam.” (Ellis had returned to the United States in July, 1921.) Drs. Gregg and Pearce, of the Rockefeller Foundation, first solicited Dr. Ellis’ advice and then began efforts to gain his acceptance for the post. Although tentatively committed to Jefferson Medical College as Professor of Pathology, Ellis found the offer agreeable and accepted, sailing from Seattle August 8, 1923. His title was Director of Studies and Visiting Professor of Pathology. Progress was made in spite of recalcitrance of Siamese officials, economic slowing, and
changes in government. Buildings were slow to be erected and once finished were often not suited to the planned functions. Recruiting of foreign professors was also difficult and complicated by the early resignation of the Professor of Anatomy and the sudden death after only six months, from septiceemia, of the Professor of Physiology. The greatest difficulty was encountered in the clinical areas, in which the plan called for six “Visiting Professors.”

The post of Visiting Professor of Medicine was offered to Dr. William Harvey Perkins (JMC, '17), who was recommended, because of Perkins’s earlier experience in Siam. Obtaining his acceptance, the Rockefeller Foundation provided for him an additional two-year fellowship enabling him to complete his work under Dr. Thomas McCrae at Jefferson and to spend time at various medical centers, finally arriving in Bangkok, August 25, 1926.

Dr. Perkins proceeded to organize his Department in the Medical School, promptly evoking the appreciation of Foundation authorities who reported: “His previous four years in northern Siam as a medical missionary, with his knowledge of the language thus gained, made him in many ways a most valuable man in the whole reorganization,” and Dr. Ellis referred to him as “a sterling helper in administrative matters.”

Little is known regarding the relations between Ellis and Perkins beyond the above recorded comment, but this period reflects the influence of both of them as well as that of Dr. Heiser who first initiated the relationship in 1915. The Foundation reports clearly reflect the progress made in the development of medicine and public health under these three Jefferson alumni in the early decades of this century. The reports also indicate problems with the government which continued to resist change, causing many areas of friction and even leading to the threat by the Foundation to withdraw entirely at the end of the contracted five-year program. Somehow an accord was reached, the government supplied more funds, and the early efforts to develop both professional and supporting staff began to succeed. By the mid 1930s, the purposes of the Rockefeller Foundation had been fulfilled with a two-year program of premedical work being given by a rejuvenated Faculty of Arts and Sciences and a four-year medical course being conducted by a fairly competent medical staff. The Foundation therefore withdrew in 1935 with the appreciation of the Siamese government and the purpose of carrying out similar rejuvenation of health programs in other areas. Dr. Ellis continued as Dean and Director of Studies until 1939.

Dr. Heiser’s career with Rockefeller continued as Director for the East of the Foundation’s International Health Board until 1927. He then was made Associate Director of the International Health Board and served in that capacity until retirement in 1934. During these years he became known as “the world’s family doctor” and he recorded his experiences in An American Doctor’s Odyssey published by W.W. Norton & Company in 1936. This book became a best seller in non-fiction.

After a few years of free lancing Heiser became Health Advisor to the National Association of Manufacturers but continued his interest in global health problems. Following up his work in leprosy in the Philippines, he established a Leonard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of Leprosy in 1933, and from 1931 to 1938 was President of the International Association of Leprosy. These interests were continued throughout his long life and in 1969, he received the Damien-Dutton Award for his 50 years of campaigning against leprosy.

Dr. Heiser held memberships in medical, scientific and philosophical associations and was President of the Philippine Medical Association in 1905. He received Jefferson’s honorary Sc.D. degree in 1911, and its Alumni Achievement Award in 1968. Honorary degrees were awarded to him by Rutgers University in 1917, Thiel College and Temple University in 1939. He died in New York City, February 27, 1972, at the age of 99.
William H. Perkins (JMC, ’17): From Jefferson to Siam and Return

Although the name Perkins (known to his friends as Si) is familiar to many modern Jeffersonians, his early career as a missionary physician in Siam is often overlooked. His story, both Siamese and American, warrants another look.

William Harvey Perkins (Fig. 1) was a native Philadelphian (born October 21, 1894), who had a serious humanitarian commitment from his earliest years. Graduating from Central High School in 1913, he entered Jefferson and graduated in 1917, just after the declaration of war by the United States. His service as an interne at Jefferson was followed by army duty as a Lieutenant in the Medical Corps, USA Base Hospital, Tours, France. In 1919 he accepted appointment as a medical missionary to Siam by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He was one of the earliest western physicians in the country. Most of his four-year term of duty was served in a remote region of Siam under primitive conditions. He learned to speak the language with some facility, thus enhancing his effectiveness in dealing with patients and colleagues. During this period, Dr. Perkins was forced to deal with many new medical problems for which his training had prepared him in only a general way. The prevalence of parasitic diseases caused him to acquire some knowledge of tropical medicine which he was to exploit later.

At the end of his tour of mission duty, Perkins returned to the United States in 1923 and sought further training while examining his options. He was appointed as an Assistant Demonstrator in Medicine at Jefferson under Dr. Thomas McCrae, and he also served as Pathologist to the Zoological Society as part of a lifelong interest in animal medicine and pathology. An opportunity developed when the Rockefeller Foundation upon searching for recruits for the Medical School in Siam, was advised by one of its representatives that Dr. Perkins had “the makings of a corking good man in hospital administration or internal medicine”. Contacts were made resulting in his preparation for the post of Professor of Medicine at the Royal University in Siam. The Foundation first appointed him to a Fellowship for further training in teaching methods for two years. Perkins accepted the agreement in August, 1924. His program included service at Jefferson and visits to the medical schools on the eastern seaboard as well as studies in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Thus prepared, he returned to Siam in 1926 as Professor of Medicine at the Royal Medical School of Chulalongkorn University, under joint appointment by the government of Siam and the Rockefeller Foundation. His experiences this time extended far beyond those commonly ascribed to a professor of medicine. He performed surgery including some operations rarely if ever previously done in Siam. He recognized the prevalence of beri-beri and pellagra which resulted from the use of polished rice and he was able to begin measures to correct these diseases of nutritional deficiency. King Prajadhipok was under his care, and he treated Prince Mahidol for amebic liver disease, but the prince died. His son, however, survived the same

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Fig. 1. William Harvey Perkins (JMC, ’17), Dean and Professor of Preventive Medicine, Jefferson Medical College (1941-50).
illness. Certain cultural changes were occurring in Siam. Noblemen traditionally did not work but the King decreed that they should perform government service which Dr. Perkins perceived as the reason for the occurrence of hypertension and goiter which had previously been unknown.

The four-year tour of duty ended in 1930 (Fig. 2), when the King terminated the appointments of foreign teachers. For his services to the Siamese Government, Dr. Perkins was awarded the Order of the White Elephant by the King.

Upon return to the United States Perkins joined the faculty of Tulane University, New Orleans, beginning as Instructor in Medicine. Within a year he was appointed Professor and Head of a new Department of Preventive Medicine with support from the Commonwealth Fund. His activities came to include all aspects of Public Health and Tropical Medicine. Shortly a Division of Clinical Preventive Medicine was organized as the Hutchinson Clinic. The latter was largely a research program to investigate the effectiveness of periodic health examinations. Dr. Perkins' field extended to national organizations involving Vice-Chairmanship of the Section on Public Health of the American Medical Association in 1933. He was active in the Tuberculosis program as President of the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Louisiana, and Representative Director of the National Tuberculosis Association. He also was a member of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, the Synthesis Club, and Alpha Omega Alpha. In 1938, he published *Cause and Prevention of Disease*. He also was the author of numerous papers.

Upon the death of Dean Henry K. Mohler and following Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger's stint as Interim Dean, Perkins returned to Jefferson in 1941 as Dean and Professor of Preventive Medicine. Immediately, he was faced with problems of medical education in response to World War II, with many staff members being called to the service,
students joining service training programs, and shortages of materials and personnel. The medical teaching program was accelerated in spite of the limited staff, and an extra class graduated in 1944. At the end of the war many readjustments in the education programs were necessary. These were effectively met.

The Department of Preventive Medicine was in the process of change. Formerly under Dr. Rosenberger, whose principal academic area was bacteriology and its public health relationships, the department had experienced little progress in the pre-war period. Dr. Perkins envisioned expansion in the area of clinical preventive medicine which he had begun at Tulane, industrial medicine, and in public health, especially health administration. His early lectures also included tropical medicine and epidemiology but practical applications of each of these was limited until well after the war and until staff could be recruited. In 1945, Dr. Heinrich Brieger joined the staff as head of a section on Industrial Medicine and proceeded to develop laboratory research in his field along with consultations with industries in the Philadelphia area which greatly enhanced the teaching. Dr. William G. Sawitz was also appointed to bacteriology for his laboratory and clinical skills in tropical medicine and parasitology.

Dr. Perkins’ project to develop clinical programs in city public health centers went through planning but was finally rejected by the City, much to Perkins’ chagrin. He did salvage one aspect, that of a demonstration project at the local Fife-Hamill Health Center where he established a Health Maintenance Clinic manned by medical students under supervision for both clinical and research purposes.

There was also an infectious disease program under the direction of Dr. W. Paul Havens and a biostatistical one under Dr. Hymen Menduke. Students were also exposed to teaching of health administration through Fife-Hamill and later District #1 of the City Health Department. These programs were always limited by funds to provide adequate staff and facilities. Among them perhaps the most directly effective from the teaching standpoint was the one in Clinical Preventive Medicine which continued well beyond Dr. Perkins’ career. Perkins himself suffered health problems which required his resignation as Dean in 1950 and later his retirement from the Chairmanship in 1959.

Following retirement Perkins was still able to continue zoological studies at the Academy of Natural Sciences. He wrote a scholarly paper *Evolution and Progress Under Natural Law* which was circulated but not published. His last presentation to Jefferson students occurred shortly after retirement when he delivered a 75-minute lecture on Charles Darwin without notes or script. He died in 1967.

Dr. Perkins’ career evolved from practice in a distant and ancient cultural environment to an academic and administrative one with innovative experiences in the interval. Without a doubt his later career was fashioned on his own interpretation of the factors governing health and disease. The balance between heredity and environment from his viewpoint would have tilted in favor of environmental factors with respect to causation of health impairment. With certain limitations including recent genetic findings, this interpretation seems appropriate today.

Dr. Perkins was President of the Alumni Association in 1945. In 1951 his own Class of 1917 presented his portrait to Jefferson. He was awarded the Sc.D. degree by Franklin and Marshall College and the LL.D. by Dickinson College. One of the rooms in the Kellow Conference Area of the College building was named in his honor in 1977.
When Aller G. Ellis (Fig. 1) graduated from Jefferson in 1900, he probably had no fleeting thought about a career in foreign medical education, nor did his early training and experience provide an inkling of his ultimate career. Nevertheless, his final destination as Dean and Director of Studies, Pathology Professor, Hospital Administrator and medical diplomat in Siam developed in an orderly, logical manner.

Dr. Ellis was a student leader in his Jefferson class of 1900. He had been an all around athlete at Geneva College, where he received his B.S. degree in 1894. At Jefferson, he was President of his Class and of the Academy, and Chairman of the Student’s Executive Committee. These leadership attributes were to serve him well in his challenging career. His postgraduate training began with Jefferson internship and an appointment in pathology with Professor W.M.L. Coplin. This was followed by the first Corinna Borden Keen Fellowship (endowed by Dr. W.W. Keen as a memorial to his wife) permitting study in Germany for two years (Fig. 2). A subsequent two-year appointment in neuropathology at Jefferson rounded out his formal program, after which he received a teaching appointment with rapid advancement to Associate Professor of Pathology. In 1913, he was sent to England and European centers by the Board of Trustees to evaluate the status of cancer research, meeting with Ehrlich, Pick and Levađiti among other well known leaders. In 1918, he was privileged to participate in an historically significant event especially since he had been the recipient of the first Keen Fellowship. This occurred when the patient of Dr. Keen’s first brain operation died thirty years after the surgery and Ellis went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to perform the autopsy. No significant complications were found. From 1917 to 1919, he headed the Ayer Laboratories at Pennsylvania Hospital, then embarked on what proved to be his more definitive career by accepting appointment as Director of Pathology at the Royal Medical School in Bangkok, Siam. This was the time when many efforts were under discussion to develop western medicine in Siam and ongoing visits by Rockefeller Foundation representatives, especially Dr. Victor Heiser, were taking place. Progress in this area was not consequential, so Ellis resigned and returned to America in July, 1921.

Upon his return, his Jefferson appointment was renewed, but in 1922 Professor Coplin suffered a stroke which disabled him and Ellis was designated Acting Chairman of Pathology, serving until 1923.

Negotiations had been in progress for several years between the Siamese government and the Rockefeller Foundation for a specific plan by which the Foundation could support medical education in that country. The agreement reached in 1923 specified that Rockefeller would provide advisory services as well as funds for certain aspects of the educational process. For the Medical School of Chulalongkorn University this included help in recruiting foreign physicians for the first phase of
the new school’s operations. The Siamese had expressed their choice for the key position as Director of Studies to be Dr. Aller G. Ellis who was “well known to the Siamese officials and he enjoyed their trust and respect.” Dr. Heiser had also as early as 1921 recommended him as “one who would be of inestimable assistance.” Although Ellis had been offered the Chair of Pathology at Jefferson, he finally accepted the appointment early in 1923 as Visiting Professor of Pathology and Director of Studies at Chulalongkorn University. His acceptance was highly regarded by Foundation officials including the director, Dr. Allen Gregg, as a fortunate occurrence, remarking: “We are confident that hereby you will bring about a great improvement in the conditions of medical education in the Far East, an influence which will not be limited to Siam, but will extend to adjacent countries.”

He sailed for Siam from Seattle, August 10, 1923, and arrived in Bangkok, October 10. His appointment was for five years but the Siamese Ministry of Education expressed the hope that his stay would be considerably longer than that originally stipulated.

Many difficulties lay ahead. Not surprisingly, Ellis found the Siamese reluctant to make decisions while bureaucracy worked slowly and deviously. When he assumed his duties as Professor and Director of Studies there were separate Directors of the Medical School and of the Hospital, as well as a Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. In 1924, a disagreement resulted in an investigation as a result of which the Dean was deposed and after numerous maneuvers, Dr. Ellis was made Acting Dean. In 1926, following a furlough in the United States he became Dean and Director of the Siriraj Hospital. His responsibilities then included premedical and medical education, as well as supervision of staff of schools and hospitals albeit with Siamese aides in each area. Recruitment by the Rockefeller Foundation of American professors proved difficult so that the acceptance of the Professorship of Medicine by Dr. William H. Perkins (signed in 1924, arrived in 1926) was a major achievement and several other appointments soon followed.

By 1928, it was possible to dedicate at appropriate ceremonies the five major buildings which were completed as part of the overall plans. At that time, Dr. Ellis’ ability to work with the Siamese had developed to the point where many of the earlier problems had been overcome, but it was the opinion of the Rockefeller Foundation that his continuing presence would be vital to the enterprise. During the next few years, the Foundation was evaluating the degree of progress so that a date for withdrawal could be agreed upon. The process was complicated by the death in September, 1929, of Prince Songkla, a brother to the King, who had recently completed requirements for his M.D. at Harvard. He had been regarded as a vital liaison between the Foundation and the Siamese authorities. The Foundation did extend its aid beyond
the anticipated time and finally ended it in 1935. Dr. Ellis was persuaded by the Siamese government to continue in his full capacities thereafter and he took leave of the Foundation, with a letter describing in glowing terms its accomplishments and expressing the appreciation of the Siamese government and people. He stated: "As a help at this period of attempted expansion, the cooperation of the Foundation has given an impetus that nothing else would have supplied."

Dr. Ellis' importance in the entire effort to build up medicine and medical education in Siam was acknowledged by the Foundation and by the Siamese. Although the King and the government provided increased funding after the death of Prince Songkla, the future was by no means assured. With the devoted efforts of the foreign trained teachers, nurses and clinicians, the Medical School and Siriraj Hospital made real progress but Ellis was still not sure that this success would result in a general improvement in the health and medical services in the country generally. He agreed to continue his full appointments until 1939, at age 70, when he returned to the United States with the gratitude of the University, the government, and the Siamese people.

Dr. Ellis spent most of his retirement years in Denver, Colorado, but died in Plainfield, New Jersey, on February 19, 1953, at the age of 84.

Medical programs in Siam were reflected at Jefferson in other ways. In 1926, the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* carried a headline story, "Siamese Prince Leaves for Visit to Coolidge." It described the visit of Prince DeChandabure, brother of King Rama, and his daughter Princess Kamala to Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, referring to Dr. Aller G. Ellis as a personal friend and advisor to the King. The visit was arranged at the request of Mr. William Potter, President of Jefferson's Board of Trustees who had been a friend of many years and had entertained King Rama at his Chestnut Hill home while he was Crown Prince.

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**The Muangman Family:**
**Three Generations of Thai Jeffersonians**

Previous articles in this chapter have portrayed the significant role played by Jeffersonians such as Charles S. Braddock, Jr. (JMC, 1896), Victor G. Heiser (JMC, 1897), Aller G. Ellis (JMC, 1900) and William H. Perkins (JMC, '17) in public health management and epidemic control in Siam (Thailand). Within the ravaged country of Thailand itself, there have emerged three successive generations in the Muangman family who have sought their medical education at Jefferson.

Pyn Noyes Muangman attended Wilbraham Academy in Massachusetts and Iowa College before matriculating at Jefferson in 1922 as a winner of the King's Scholarship to study medicine in the United States. Following graduation in 1926, he entered the field of Radiology. Upon returning to his native Thailand, he introduced the science of Roentgenology and established the first modern X-ray department in that country. In 1931 he was Knighted by the King, at which time his official name in Thailand was changed to Luang Binbakyia Bidyabhed. He later served as Undersecretary in the Ministry of Public Health in Thailand from 1958 to 1961 (Fig. 1). In 1959 he invited Harry L. Smith, Ph.D. (Jefferson, 1957), and Francis J. Sweeney (JMC, '51) to Bangkok to study the cholera epidemic there (Fig. 2). In 1962 Dr. Muangman (Luang B. Bidyabhed) received a Doctor of Laws degree from Jefferson (Fig. 3).

Debhanon Muangman, Pyn's son, was a Jefferson student at the time of the visit of Drs. Smith and Sweeney for their work in Thailand. He arranged to work in Dr. Smith's research laboratory of microbiology for a summer prior to his graduation.

Father and son are pictured in Figure 3, when in
1962, at the Academy of Music, Pyn received his LL.D. degree and Debhanon his M.D. degree.

Debhanon proceeded to the Harvard School of Public Health, earned an M.P.H. and D.P.H., then returned to Thailand where he became a Public Health authority. His further career mirrored that of his distinguished father.

The definitive Public Health career of Debhanon Muangman started in 1968 on the Faculty of Mahidol University in Bangkok as a lecturer. He became the Chairman of the Public Health Administration Department in 1970 and then the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health for four consecutive terms between 1976 and 1992. In 1992 he became the Dean of the Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies of Mahidol University. This Faculty became the largest School of Public Health in Asia with annual enrollment of over 1,000 students per year. His International Master of Public Health program graduated over 200 M.D.s who went back to work in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Laos, India, People’s Republic of China, Singapore, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Kampuchea.

The prolific scientific literary output of Dr. Debhanon Muangman in textbooks, journals, and editorships, coupled with his leadership in organizing and serving as president of many Public Health organizations throughout Asia, was recognized at Jefferson by award of a Doctor of Science degree at the Commencement exercises of June 9, 1995.

Suspatchya Muangman (Fig. 4), the grandson of Pyn and the son of Debhanon, is a third generation member to study at Jefferson, having started as a medical student in 1991. It is traditional for sons and daughters of alumni to study at the Jefferson alma mater. The significance of the Muangman family is not only in this aspect, but in the tradition of much earlier Jefferson alumni who pioneered in the public health improvements in Thailand.
During the 1980s, numerous new foreign contacts led to interesting developments which in the early '90s have produced solid achievements with the promise of greater things for the future. Beginning with the award of an honorary degree to Dean Joseph Gonnella by Italy's Chieti University, an exchange program between Jefferson's Department of Surgery and several Italian Universities was established, which continued with resident training and administrative exchanges. In 1988, the Jefferson Center for International Dermatology was established by Jefferson's Department under the joint Directorship of Drs. Lawrence C. Parish and Jouni Uitto for "residency exchange training, faculty development, education in geographic and topical dermatology, and enhancement of investigative dermatology." Dr. Parish also edits the International Journal of Dermatology.

These and similar occurrences in other departments were followed by more specific foreign exchanges especially in the Far East which involved administrative and educational matters. Dean Gonnella in several visits to the Far East developed relationships in Korea which are now bearing fruit. The need for a more organized program was soon recognized especially after Dr. David Macfadyen served from 1988/89 as Associate Dean for Health Policy and shared experiences gained during his service with the World Health Organization. In 1992 this led to the creation of a Thomas Jefferson University Global Advisory Board, described by President Paul C. Brucker as
Fig. 1. Lennox K. Black, Jefferson Board member, Chairman of Global Advisory Committee and creator of Lennox K. Black International Prize in Medicine.

an effort to obtain a broader perspective in dealing with developments in health care which have worldwide implications, and in expanding collaboration with scientists and universities around the world. Acting with the authority of the Board of Trustees, the first Board included Mr. Lennox K. Black, member of Jefferson’s Board and Chairman of Teleflex, Inc. as Chairman; Count Peder Bonde, Vice Chairman of AB Investors and Fortvallning AB, Stockholm; David Macfadyen, medical officer in charge, coordination and resource mobilization, World Health Organization, Regional Officer for Europe; Tai Joon Moon, former Minister of Health, Republic of Korea and Past President, World Health Organization; Sidney Weinhouse, Emeritus Professor of Microbiology and Immunology, Thomas Jefferson University and Temple University, and member of the National Academy of Science; and Michael Wall, Chairman of Alkermes Incorporated and director of several technology firms.

In October 1992, Jefferson hosted a Global Symposium at which President Brucker indicated the existence of a large international staff at Jefferson and introduced 23 members at breakfast meetings during the symposium.

A highlight of the early meeting of the Global Advisory Board was the announcement of the Lennox K. Black International prize in Medicine established by Mr. Black (Fig. 1) with a million dollar grant, the prize of $50,000 to be awarded annually to a distinguished international medical scholar under 50 years of age, who would then share his/her research interests at Jefferson for a stipulated period. The first Black Prize recipient named was Professor Bengt Westermark, M.D., Ph.D., of the University of Uppsala, Sweden. Dr. Westermark arrived in the Fall of 1993 to be associated with Dr. Carlo Croce of the Jefferson Cancer Institute for a period of six months.

A signal event in the early history of the Global Advisory Board was its November, 1993, semi-annual meeting in Seoul, Korea. Attended by Mr. Black, Jefferson’s Board Chairman James Stratton, President Paul C. Brucker, Dean Joseph S. Gonnella, and Dr. Tai Joon Moon, this session served to solidify many of the Board’s policies and goals while taking full advantage of opportunities to extend relationships between Jefferson and Korean medical leaders, many of whom had already developed close ties to Jefferson. Jefferson Professors with established Korean associations, Edward K. Chung, M.D. (Cardiology) and Young C. Kauh, M.D. (Dermatology) also participated. The meeting additionally highlighted efforts to promote similar contacts with other developing medical educational institutions in the Pacific Rim regions.

Malaysia is a rising star among the Pacific Rim nations next to engage the attention of Jefferson. It has a shortage of physicians and a desire to fill this gap with those provided with the best educational preparation. Viewing this as an opportunity, Dr. Gonnella has proposed a contract with the International Medical College in Kuala Lumpur, in the capital city, to accept up to ten qualified third-year students each year. The first two years of medical school for these students will be in Malaysia and the candidates must have passed Part I of the National Board Examination. Also, they must arrive at Jefferson three to six months prior to matriculation in order to fully adjust to the culture. Since they would not be U.S. citizens, they would not be eligible for Federal financial aid, but would be eligible for providing their own tuition and other costs. After having completed all of
Jefferson's requirements for the M.D. degree, they would be licensed to practice in their native Malaysia but also required to give a year of service. Twenty-one medical schools are participating in this program, but Jefferson is the only one from the United States at the present time. Jefferson Medical College accepts two to three American students into the third year, but because of attrition it can also accept up to ten from the Malaysia Medical College. This venture has been approved by Jefferson's Board of Trustees.

It is stimulating to contrast the international medical situation now with that existing in the nineteenth century when Jefferson's early alumni participated in efforts to promote modern health practices in other parts of the world. In spite of great industrial and technological progress, there is still a great deal to be accomplished in medical education and practice both in our own country and abroad. It is hoped that Jefferson, having established a beachhead, will be able to exert cooperative leadership in improving the health of nations and peoples, thereby advancing the cause of international peace.
In the corner house Professor John K. Mitchell lived (1837-58). His son, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, lived there until 1859, followed by Professor William Henry Pancoast. In 1102 lived Henry C. Carey, literary figure, book publisher and warm personal friend of Professor Samuel D. Gross. The site is now occupied by Jefferson's Medical Office Building, adjacent to the Forrest Theater.